FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 230 *29 November 1985*

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NO CONSENSUS REACHED ON UN CONTADORA RESOLUTION

FL270420 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Nine Central American countries, including the Contadora Group, began negotiations today on a new draft resolution to be presented to the UN General Assembly. Nevertheless, up until tonight, the nine ambassadors have not developed a draft that has the consensus of all countries.

According to well-informed sources, there are two principal points obstructing the negotiations: a call for the United States and Nicaragua to resume the Manzanillo talks, and military maneuvers in Central America.

The central theme of today's sessions was the Falkland Islands dispute. At the conclusion of the sessions, the Contadora Group's draft was held up in the General Secretariat in anticipation of a new draft that would have the consensus of all the countries.

On 22 November the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) presented a draft resolution after a number of rounds of negotiations held during the year by the countries' foreign ministries. Yesterday, Monday, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama asked that the draft be withdrawn, which came as a surprise to diplomatic circles at the United Nations.

After a meeting with the nine countries involved in the crisis, which includes the Contadora Group, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, it was agreed that today a single draft would be drawn up that would address the concerns expressed by several countries.

Up to the moment, negotiations for the new project have been held up because Honduras wants to exclude from the document a paragraph referring to the elimination of military maneuvers. Mexico and Venezuela have insisted on this matter, considering it vital for the achievement of peace in Central America.

To be submitted for voting by the General Assembly, the draft must be presented 24 hours in advance so that the missions of all countries can study the draft. Since no agreement has been reached on the draft, it is very probable that tomorrow, Wednesday, at the conclusion of the debate on the Central American crisis, the General Assembly will find itself in the curious position of not having a document to vote on.

The Nicaraguans have given up on the possibility of presenting an alternative draft resolution since it would aggravate the crisis and they do not want to miss the opportunity to vote tomorrow on a Central American draft resolution. If the nine countries have not reached agreement on a draft by tomorrow, but they do so during the week, the General Assembly could vote on the draft on 9 or 10 December.

Draft Resolution Extended

FL280318 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Contadora Group foreign ministers and representatives of five Central American nations agreed tonight to extend indefinitely the draft resolution on the Central American crisis. Ambassadors from the nine countries involved in the negotiations had promised UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that a draft resolution agreed upon by consensus would be submitted today to the General Assembly for voting.

Nevertheless, the different points presented by the five Central American countries for inclusion into a single draft held up the negotiations for several hours and the document could not be concluded in time.

The General Assembly submitted today at the request of 159 member countries of the international community for consideration the case of the Falkland Islands and left the Central American issue pending.

Nevertheless, officials from the Mexican mission at the United Nations said tonight that it is probable a single draft resolution could be developed in the next few hours and could possibly be submitted for voting next Friday.

If negotiations fail again in the next few hours, it is possible that the Central American case will not be heard by the General Assembly until 10 December.

UN activities will be suspended tomorrow due to the Thanksgiving Day holiday in the United States.

Mexican Communique

FL281611 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1502 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The aim of the draft resolution submitted by the Contadora Group to the UN General Assembly on 22 November was to avoid a political vacuum which would cause the intensification of conflicts in Central America, the Foreign Secretariat has reported.

In an official communique, the secretariat indicated that the draft once more requests the urgent cooperation of those countries that, because of their relations and interests in Central America, are essential to achieving peace in the area.

The Foreign Secretariat adds that the draft attempts to conciliate opposing positions, encourage a diplomatic process, and guarantee the continuation of negotiations to deal with the crisis in the area.

However, it said, despite consultations which took place in New York in the last few days, a final text was not agreed upon. The Mexican Government, because of its determination to contribute to the solution of the Central American conflict, will continue making efforts so that the UN General Assembly approves a resolution the international community can support.

Honduran Concern Expressed

PA280354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0050 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today expressed "deep concern" over Mexico's actions at the United Nations, which could ruin the Contadora's peace-seeking effort. According to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, "Mexico tried to have a resolution bill about Central America approved with the consensus of the other Contadora countries, namely, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia."

The official who made the statements for ACAN-EFE asked not to be identified "for diplomatic reasons," although he said he "had been authorized by high-ranking authorities to make such statements."

He also said that the Mexican resolution draft has not been discussed with the Central American countries most likely to be affected -- Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras -- "although apparently Nicaragua had been informed because such a resolution would greatly benefit them."

The text of the resolution was delivered to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. By pure chance, the Central American ambassador obtained a copy of the text that was sent to their governments, which they consulted for instructions. At the same time, the ambassadors asked for time to consult with their governments, as did those of Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Mexico, however, pressured the other three Contadora countries and apparently succeeded in securing their support to have a modified resolution approved on 30 November, as well as the first draft presented to the secretary general.

With the exception of Nicaragua, the Central American countries have warned the Contadora Group countries that if the text is not approved by consensus, they will vote against it. This is tantamount to declaring the group unauthorized to go on mediating for peace in Central America.

The Central American countries insist on the publication of the two drafts, as the Honduran official said, "because we want Mexico to shed its mask before the Contadora Group and the world at large. We want to disclose the fact that, from friendly arbitrator and mediator, Mexico has become partial toward Nicaragua." He added: "Mexico is responsible for our mistrusting the Contadora Group as a mediator because the group has introduced negative factors in the pacification process."

He also said that despite involvement in its own electoral process, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat works intensely for peace in Central America and that he hopes Mexico will not become "isolated" from the Contadora Group.

Costa Rican Official Views Stalemate

PA280222 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0115 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] New York, 27 Nov (DPA) -- The negotiations which were being carried out between the Central American and Contadora Group countries to achieve a consensus on the final text of a draft resolution which was going to be voted upon at the UN General Assembly have been suspended.

Costa Rican Ambassador Fernando Berrocal asserted that much progress had been achieved through these efforts, but they were stalemated this afternoon when his country, along with El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, could not accept a Nicaraguan amendment.

"Ever since President Daniel Ortega spoke at the General Assembly Nicaragua has been insistently trying to blame the crisis on bilateral problems with the United States. They want a draft resolution which basically focuses on the United States as the main factor in the current Central American situation," he said.

He added that from the Costa Rican viewpoint, this "ideological connotation" does not represent the correct perspective on the Central American crisis, for which -- in his opinion -- much deeper causes and effects exist.

Berrocal asserted that the Contadora Group countries (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) and the Central American countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador) have jointly agreed to suspend the negotiations in New York so that they may be continued by the foreign ministers next week in Cartagena, Colombia, where the OAS will hold a general assembly.

Colombia Denies Schism

PA281736 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Despite the reiterations by Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo to the effect that there is no schism within Contadora, the group is undergoing its most serious crisis as there are disagreements on how to deal with the United States, particularly on the issue of military maneuvers, which is the most critical aspect of the Act of Peace and Cooperation.

Minister Ramirez Ocampo denied there is any division within Contadora over a UN resolution urging -- without mentioning it directly -- the United States to stop promoting military maneuvers in Central America. However, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Castillo Claramount said that Contadora is undoubtedly nearing its end because of the differences within the group and the difficulties in achieving an agreement among Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador.

The Contadora Group's meeting on Monday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz might be the beginning of an agreement, said Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo who called his colleagues in Cartagena to a summit of the five Central American countries.

UNITED NATIONS APPROVES FALKLANDS MOTION

PY272253 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2237 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (TELAM) -- The motion on the Malvinas question, which was submitted to the United Nations by Brazil and a group of Latin American and other countries, was approved by 107 votes in favor, 4 against and 41 abstentions.

The session in New York is being directly broadcast here by Radio Nacional.

OAS MEETINGS SCHEDULED IN CARTAGENA 2-10 DEC

PA290322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0012 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Costa Rican foreign minister, said today that the OAS secretary general should have political functions and not just administrative, as is the case now. Gutierrez called for changes in the OAS Charter because, according to him: "It needs to be reviewed and some changes must be made."

Gutierrez said that Costa Rica will make these proposals at the special OAS meeting, which opens on Monday in Cartagena, Colombia, and which will end on Wednesday, 4 December. Speaking to newsmen, Gutierrez said that among the changes that Costa Rica will propose is the inclusion of the Inter-American Human Rights Court in the OAS.

However, he is opposed to the removal from the OAS Charter of the article demanding that the OAS members have representative democracies, which is also going to be proposed at the assembly.

When the meeting ends, the OAS will open another meeting on Thursday, 5 December, the regular General Assembly meeting, which will last until Tuesday, 10 December.

SELA COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN CARACAS

FL282202 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1858 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, 28 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The 11th SELA Latin American Council meeting is an unique occasion to unite and strengthen solidarity ties among member countries during the harsh present circumstances Latin America is facing. With these words, the organization's permanent secretary, Ambassador Sebastian Alegrett, opened the presentation of the ninth annual report to delegates of the 25 SELA member countries who are attending the 11th meeting of the Latin American Council.

The serious economic situation Latin America and the Caribbean are facing has been worsened by the natural disasters which have occurred in the region. The ones in Mexico and Colombia are among the most significant. These tragic events have constituted a call to humanity's solidarity conscience and have tested the cooperation capabilities at a time in which multilateral efforts face an acute crisis, Doctor Alegrett added.

This is why the 11th council meeting should end with a strengthening of multilateral efforts, cooperation, and regional coordination in matters of mutual interest of economic, political, and social interest.

The SELA permanent secretary evaluated the organization's performance and underscored the fact that SELA is the only forum at the ministers' level which deals with economic and social issues in the Caribbean and Latin America.

He pointed out the Quito declaration and plan of action as the first subject of discussion. The fifth meeting of cooperation and integration organizations of Latin America was held as a follow-up on them. This meeting was held at the ALADI headquarters in Montevideo.

The permanent secretary briefly summarized the different subjects SELA has dealt with during the last year, the discussion of obstacles to Latin American exports to third markets and the possible actions the countries of the region can take to counteract them, among others.

Also he mentioned the new round of multilateral negotiations within the GATT framework, the international financial relations, for which the permanent secretariat prepared a document analysing the roles played by the IMF and the World Bank, and the relations with third countries from the economic stand point.

On this, analyses were made on the repercussions of the U.S. trade and tariff law, the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative, and the evaluation of economic relations in 1984 and 1985 between Latin America and the United States would have on regional trade.

Alegrett indicated that these documents allowed for more information on trade relations between the region and the United States due to the importance of the latter in the growing trade dependency which has been created.

Regarding relations with the EEC, he underscored that although economic relations have not changed substantially, important progress has been made in the field of politics. The visits made by important personalities to the region were highlighted as well as the diligent and fruitful attitude of the Geneva Latin American group at the EEC.

Finally, the permanent secretariat considered as very convenient for the organization the issuing of annual reports which would analyze the biggest current subjects at the time they happened and that would allow member countries to obtain first-hand information which would contribute to developing further cooperation and coordination efforts in the region.

REACTION TO BAKER PLAN, VOLCKER VISIT DETAILED

PY281733 [Editorial Report] On 26-28 November the news agencies Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish and Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish report the reactions of Argentine officials and politicians to the Baker Plan and to the visit to Argentina by U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker. In a 300-word report transmitted at 1716 GMT on the 27th, TELAM quotes Justicialist National Council First Vice President Vicente Saadi as criticizing the Baker Plan and saying that nothing positive should be expected from Volcker's visit. According to the report, Saadi said that the Baker Plan "is a disaster and will not bring much relief to the country," because the money will be used "for paying the interest on the foreign debt" and not for economic reactivation, and that Volcker will certainly not "increase the happiness of Argentines."

At 1810 GMT on the same day, TELAM carries a report quoting Buenos Aires Province Bank President Aldo Ferrer as saying that the main objective of the Baker Plan is to defend the interests of the northern countries, and that "we have to do exactly the same." Ferrer is also quoted as saying that neither the United States, the IMF, nor the international centers of power will give anything away free, and that, therefore, Argentina has to use its full financial and political bargaining power to defend its own interests. The report also quotes Ferrer as concluding that the Baker Plan is an answer to the debtor countries' generalized resistance to agreeing to an extremely unfair adjustment process, and the talks being held under the Baker Plan and with the IMF and the creditor banks do not deal with what they will give the country but with what they are taking away from Argentina.

On 26 November at 1548 GMT, NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS carries a report quoting Democratic Center Union Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray as saying that during a meeting he held with Volcker, he found "good predisposition to help us, and that he, Alsogaray, does not like this kind of help because he believes the problems must be solved domestically. Alsogaray said that we should not expect miracles" from Volcker, and that the Baker Plan is not "a new Marshall Plan," because over the past 2 years Argentina received some $4.25 billion in fresh loans "without any special plan," the report notes.

On the same day, in a report transmitted at 1320 GMT, NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS quotes Peronist Deputy Antonio Caffiero as saying that Argentina should not agree to join the Baker Plan until the United States gives a precise definition of what it calls "structural changes." According to the report, Caffiero remarked that "the visit by Volcker will be good for our country, not only because it will help us become acquainted with the position of the designers of the world economy, but also because it will help them understand that the Latin American countries cannot be treated on excessively general terms, because each one has its own problems." The report quotes Caffiero as warning that before making any decision on the Baker Plan "we have to clarify this proposed aid, for which not even the United States has given precise details, because first they talked about an overall figure of $20 billion and now they are talking about some $45 billion." Caffiero is also quoted as saying that Volcker was unable to give a specific answer to a question on what Argentina should do to improve the efficiency of its economy if its exports must face the competition of subsidized U.S. and EC products.

Finally, at 1030 GMT on the 28th, NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS carries a report in which Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli is quoted as saying that "there is no possibility at all" that the Argentine Government may agree to the proposals for opening the economy, reducing protectionist barriers, and implementing a free exchange rate system, because the government is determined "to strengthen the national productive sector." The report points out that this statement involves a rejection of the conditions attached to the Baker Plan. According to the report, Troccoli said that he was not rejecting the proposals put forth by Paul Volcker to let Argentina join the Baker Plan, because "we are only saying that we are not willing to agree to some conditions."

CABINET CRISIS POSSIBLE OVER SALARY ISSUE

PY271717 Paris AFP in Spanish 0638 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] La Paz, 26 Nov (AFP) -- The ministerial team of President Victor Paz Estenssoro is experiencing differences that could culminate in a cabinet crisis for Bolivia, the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA noted in La Paz today. The newspaper, citing sources close to Government House, said that six ministers would be leaving the cabinet following the approval of the salary rationalization decree, which is what is causing the crisis.

It was also reported that three ministries might be done away with in order to rationalize the Executive Branch's activities, and that the current planning minister, Guillermo Bedregal, would become foreign minister.

COB BREAKS OFF DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

PY272306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1849 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 Nov (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) today broke off its dialogue with the government and scheduled meetings at all labor unions throughout the country to discuss the measures that must be implemented to back up its economic demands. The COB accused the government of irresponsibly delaying the solutions to problems and stated that the month-long talks taking place through last week had failed.

Roberto Echazu, COB finances secretary, said that several meetings started 1 or 2 hours later than scheduled while others were suspended because the government representatives did not show up. Echazu explained that this attitude was the result of the government's desire to delay the solutions to the problems.

COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo said today that the government merely wanted to show the IMF mission currently visiting Bolivia that there was understanding between government and workers.

Meanwhile the government stated today that it respects COB's decision to suspend dialogue and reaffirmed that it is willing to continue talking with the workers on a realistic economic footing.

SARNEY GREETS ARGENTINA ON OCCASION OF VISIT

PY290115 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Message in Spanish to the Argentine nation by President Jose Sarney on the occasion of the 29-30 November meeting between the Argentine and Brazilian presidents; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [In progress] -- the renovation for which our two countries are living, the dream of a change, the overall transformation of our political, economic and social institutions. We have known how to transform our legitimate choice of democracy and freedom into an instrument containing the highest aspirations of our peoples.

Within this context, relations between Argentina and Brazil point toward a potential that has to be ever-increasingly exploited. All that we have achieved up to this point is nothing more than an effort when it is compared with all that we will have to carry out: Trade, industrial cooperation, cultural exchanges and the many other fields of human activity that still challenge us for mutual development. That is the [word indistinct] sense, which together with fraternity and the union symbolized by the Tancredo Neves Bridge, is what I wish to impart in my meeting with President Raul Alfonsin.

We are also going to discuss many other world problems that concern us, but above everything else there is our desire to maintain with Argentina, its government and people, ever-increasing close ties of friendship.

Brazil and Argentina have a destiny of common hope and problems. With this vision of brotherhood and friendship I, in the name of all Brazilians, greet the great Argentine nation. Thank you very much.

SARNEY APPROVES ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS

PY272111 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Nov 85 p 17

[Text] Brasilia -- President Jose Sarney has signed a decree promoting 22 officers from the three branches of the Armed Forces to the rank of general. Among them is Colonel Alberico Barroso Alves, an adviser to the presidency, who was promoted to brigadier general. He was third among three newly promoted officers whose names were submitted to the president by the high command. Barroso Alves, who was fifth on the Army promotion list, was promoted along with his colleagues Rogerio Arcuri and Walter da Costa Ries. General Jorge Frederico Machado de Sant'Anna was promoted to Army general (four star), Brigadier General Eduardo Lucena Barbosa, Brigadier General Waltencir dos Santos Costa and Brigadier General Garrone Romao Velloso were promoted to major general (three stars). Brigadier General Hans Haltemburg, who was third-ranking in the Army list of choices, was passed over by the high command.

In the Air Force, the three vacancies at the rank of lieutentant general (four stars) -- two of which opened with the departure of Luis Felipe Carneiro de Lacerda to the ESG [War College] and the departure of George Belham da Motta to the STM [Superior Military Court] -- were filled by Major General Jose Soares Nunez, Major General Fred Dalia Hoffmann, and Major General Vicente de Magalhaes Moraes. This is in addition to the present Air Force deputy chief of staff, Major General Charubim Rosa Filho. Mario Accacio Alves Baptista, Luiz Antonio Cruz, Mario Fernando Cechi, and General Milton Segalla Pauletto, MD, were promoted to the rank of Air Force major general. There were five promotions of Air Force colonels to general, and two promotions in the Navy: Joao Maria Didier Barbosa Vianna to vice admiral; and Sergio Tasso Vasquez de Aquino to rear admiral.

CONGRESS RATIFIES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT

PY280022 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The amendment summoning a constituent assembly has been approved. The ceremony was held at the Chamber of Deputies and presided over by Senator Jose Frageli. Several ministers of state, governors, presidents of legislative assemblies, deputies and senators were at the ceremony. Tomorrow the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will deliver to President Jose Sarney the text of the amendment approved by Congress. According to this amendment, the Constituent Assembly, formed by the senators and deputies to be elected in November 1986, will be installed on 1 February 1987.

MINISTER REPORTS IMF PRESSURE TO RAISE TAXES

PY281111 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0130 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The IMF has pressured the Brazilian Government to raise taxes by 60 percent and tighten salaries through a new adjustment of only 80 percent of the consumer price index. This was disclosed today by Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, who added that he was pressed by the IMF advisers in Washington and the creditor banks in Seoul. Funaro revealed that after his first meeting with IMF advisers in Washington, he had serious discussions on idealistic proposals impossible to be fulfilled. During his second trip abroad, to Seoul, the creditor banks recommended that Brazil sign an agreement with the IMF because, they threatened, without the agreement the country would not be able to reschedule its foreign debt.

In Seoul, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and the president of the U.S. central bank, Paul Volcker, also warned that Brazil would be able to do nothing without IMF support.

During his third trip last weekend, the finance minister was treated cordially by IMF managing director Jacques Larosiere and by James Baker. Funaro believes that Brazil is respected abroad because of its new position. The minister added: 130 million Brazilians are working seriously under one leader.

Talks with U.S. 'Excellent'

PY270250 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0130 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro returned from the United States today and said that the results of his talks with Washington officials were excellent. Brazil has consolidated its position in favor of growth and was pointed out as an example of success, Funaro told reporters.

He added that there is no immediate intention to sign an agreement for renegotiating the debt over the next 16 years but Brazil prefers to wait for the right moment to sign a long-term agreement.

Funaro repeated that the government will not pay the debts of the Comind and Auxiliar Banks to the international finance market. Central Bank director for foreign debt matters [name indistinct] considers this position an obstacle to the renegotiation of foreign debt commitments maturing between 1985 and 1990.

1986-89 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN SUBMITTED

PY242241 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 23-25 Nov 85 p 5

["Brazil's Economic Week in Review" feature, special to the DAILY POST by Tom Murphy]

[Excerpt] The government this week sent to Congress a broad National Development Plan setting spending priorities for the period 1986-1989. Planning Minister Joao Sayad said the plan "will give clear priority to social needs within the context of steady economic growth." He said "we want to see a Brazil which emerges from this plan where people can find education and jobs, live in decent homes, have enough food and reasonable protection against ill-health."

He said the basis of the plan was "vigorous, sustained economic growth with a social orientation and aimed at the redistribution of income in Brazil." He said the plan provided for government programs "to combat the state of absolute misery in which 40 million Brazilians find themselves." He said "priority for private enterprise within the new context of growth will be a keynote of the nation's economic development strategy."

Free distribution of food to the rural poor, upgrading of school lunch programs and delivery of subsidized "basic foodstuffs" to the urban poor were three methods Sayad mentioned as part of a government effort "to begin the attack on misery in Brazil."

Sayad said the plan will also call for "reduction of government deficits, reduction of inflation and the renegotiation of the foreign debt." He said 1986 will witness a $12 billion foreign trade surplus, no new foreign loans to service the $104 billion foreign debt and foreign reserves stable at $8.5 billion. He said inflation will be fought by cutting government spending and by means of a broad "social pact" among government, private enterprise and labor. He said federal deficit spending will be dropped from 2.5 percent of GNP in 1985 to 2 percent in 1986 with further cuts through the balance of the decade.

Overall economic growth should average 6 percent during the period through 1989, he said, with industry leading the way on the strength of average 7 percent growth. He said agriculture will average 5 percent annual growth with 4.5 million hectares of new planted area by 1989. He said one-third of the new planted area will be reserved for "export crops."

He said Brazil will see a rise in domestic oil production from the current 600,000 barrels-a-day to 740,000 barrels-a-day by 1989. Electric generating capacity will rise from the current 44,000 megawatts to 57,000 mw by 1989. Sayad said the plan will produce 1.4 million new jobs a year.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY SENTENCED -- Social Democratic Party Federal Deputy Isaac Newton da Silva Pessoa, from Rondonia, has been sentenced to 10 years for heading a gang that was captured in possession of 140 kg of cocaine, in the town of Fernandopolis, Sao Paulo State. (Ratter) Tavares Contreras, 44, and Colombian Rafael Humberto Cortes, 42, were sentenced to 9 years and 4 months. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Nov 85 PY]

WHEAT PRODUCTION ESTIMATES -- The president of Sao Paulo state wheat producers union commented that the 1984-85 wheat harvest will reach a record 4,200,000 tons. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 25 Nov 85 PY]

PINOCHET PROMISES REPRISALS FOR VIOLENCE

PY281645 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Iquique, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today referred to the wave of attacks that in the past 4 days destroyed some 15 buses by warning we will now take strong action, and this time it is going to be something really big. Addressing some 3,000 of his supporters at Iquique's Sportsman House, 1,900 km north of Santiago, Gen Pinochet said we have to show what the men and women of the north, those Chileans of noble feelings willing to work for Chilean greatness, are able to accomplish.

Pinochet added: The government is struggling for our children, for our grandchildren, because I want them to be free men. I do not want them to be pawns of the state but men with freedom to think, to act, and to develop their potential.

He stressed this is what I want for each one of you: Freedom; You are going to have full freedom. He thus referred to the stages that are being fulfilled in the institutionalization process. Cheered by his supporters, Pinochet announced the construction of 400 houses in Iquique and thanked the people for their cheers by asking for cooperation, interest, and work.

PINOCHET 'APPRECIATES' UNITY OF ARMED FORCES

PY280008 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Relay from Iquique by Rosa Sanchez]

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago, President Augusto Pinochet stated that during this tour he is making of northern Chile, he has been able to appreciate the great unity of the Armed Forces around their president. The president made this statement during a brief chat with journalists as he ended his tour through the national defense units based here in the first region.

TROOPS ON PERUVIAN BORDER MAY BE WITHDRAWN

PY280237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1646 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Nov (EFE) -- General Aususto Pinochet has disclosed that he is studying the possibility of moving the troops currently stationed on the border with Peru further south. The president made these statements in Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago, during a 3-day tour through the north, which he started on 26 November.

The chief of state told journalists that he was visiting barracks and studying a few ideas because there is a chance of moving some troops to the south. The announcement that the possibility of withdrawing troops from the border with Peru is being analyzed was made a few hours before Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle leaves for Lima on an official visit to meet with his counterpart, Allan Wagner.

Minister del Valle will travel to Lima today taking the answers to a series of inquiries presented by Allan Wagner during their last meeting in Arica. General Augusto Pinochet himself had to analyze and answer the questions. No information on the inquiries was leaked.

Pinochet's announcement on the possible withdrawal of troops from the border with Peru has not been officially linked to the talks the two foreign ministers will hold.

SEGUEL, 2 OTHERS FREED, TO CONTINUE EFFORTS

PY280244 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Our hands are clean, just as they were when we went in. These were the first words spoken by Rodolfo Seguel, Arturo Martinez, and Eduardo Valencia when they left the Capuchinos Prison Annex, where they had stayed for 73 days on charges levied by the government. Looking both happy because they were free and sorry because three other leaders, Mario Armadeda, Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio and Manuel Bustos were being left behind, the three leaders spoke with journalists waiting outside Capuchinos Prison.

[Begin recording] [applause and shouts] We are coming out with our hands clean and firmly convinced that we have spent 73 days in jail for no reason. Three of our comrades remain in jail; their hands are as clean as ours, and their dignity has not been affected. They are very happy for us.

This is an unfair incarceration, and we sincerely believe that the government has tried to make a political issue into a criminal matter. The court has released three union leaders. Thus, we, the president of the National Workers Command [CNT], and the president of the Metropolitan Coordinating Board of Slumdwellers, are free, but the CNT vice president, Manuel Bustos, and Comrade Jose Ruiz who has received the Serpaj [Peace and Justice Service -- Servicio de Paz y Justicia] prize for his struggle for peace and justice, remain in jail.

On behalf of the Chilean workers and my comrades still in prison, I sincerely remind the government that if it wants to welcome His Holiness the Pope in peace, tranquillity, and harmony, at least a small gesture of good will toward the Chilean people and a withdrawl of these unfair charges against 12 people should be made. That is, leaders of labor unions, the Chilean Students Federation and slumdwellers leaders. It must withdraw its charges against student leaders.

We are all together in this and no one can say otherwise. We went to prison with our hands clean, and we leave with our hands clean and our heads high. We are now going back to work, back to our efforts to make the government understand that this country needs democracy -- sorry, needs an understanding, needs something that the Church has been asking for a long time now: peace, peace, and more peace. [end recording]

Rodolfo Seguel explained that it is perfectly clear that the government is trying to turn the problem involving him and other leaders into a criminal issue. He said: Perhaps we three are worse off because we left our comrades behind, but we have met with them and embraced them. Now we leave fully convinced that they understand everything and that we will do our best to have them released too.

Rodolfo Seguel left the prison and walked to the headquarters of the Copper Workers Federation to resume his work. On every corner the people applauded him as he passed by and cars and buses honked their horns. Those who managed to join the small group of people accompanying Seguel, surrounded by a tight Carabineros cordon, sang the national anthem.

Followed by the shouts: Friend Rodolfo, the people support you! and long live Rodolfo! as well as slogans calling for the release of the remaining imprisoned leaders, the president of the CNT, with tears in his eyes, entered the elevator that took him to the offices of the Copper Workers Confederation.

BETANCUR APPOINTS RECONSTRUCTION FUND MEMBERS

PA271304 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Last night President Belisario Betancur announced to the country that, based upon the state of emergency the needs resulting from the calamities suffered will be met by using existing resources and the resources we are receiving, but under no circumstances will new taxes be imposed.

The president addressed the country by television to explain the reasons for the emergency and to reiterate that despite the magnitude of the catastrophe caused by the Ruiz volcano, the country will overcome its problems.

He noted and expressed gratitude for the solidarity other countries have displayed toward Colombia, and he stressed the immense effort made by the Armed Forces, the Red Cross, and other organizations that have been working in the disaster area helping the victims. He said that the declaration of an economic emergency was adopted after consulting with former presidents, whose cooperation he praised, as well as with parliamentarians and other leaders.

He told those who wish to make a statement on what happened to prepare their statements, "because the president and the government are ready, they are clear on their position in this tragedy."

Betancur explained the creation of the "Resurgence" Reconstruction Fund, decreed only yesterday, saying:

Its board of directors is formed by Colombians highly qualified in knowledge and experience. The organization will meet twice weekly, always under the direction of the president himself, and it has been allotted 3 billion pesos. Donations and contributions will be channeled through Resurgence in a very clear manner. You can watch our every movement. We are also working on our measures, because we will not refrain from any measure whatsoever that will help our grief-stricken brothers.

We will also strengthen the administration of justice, which was dealt a harsh blow by the earlier tragedy caused by the attack and fire at the Palace of Justice, so that it can fulfill its essential goals within an atmosphere of security and protection.

Board of Directors -- Principals: Cardinal Anibal Lopez Trujillo, Dr Arturo Gomez Jaramillo, Dr Alfonso Palacio Rudas, Dr Luis Carlos Sarmiento Angulo, and Dr Nicolas del Castillo.

Alternatives: Msgr Dario Castrillon, Dr Alberto Mendoza Hoyos, Dr Jose Osorio Bedoya, Dr Harold Zangen, Dr Arcesio Guerrero.

General Manager: Pedro Gomez Barrero

Executive Director: Jose Maneul Ospina.

I will not repeat the results you are already aware of on the terrible episode we have experienced, but I will tell you of the consequences. I will also explain what is happening in regard to new threats that have emerged so that the people who reside in the disaster areas especially will calmly and very alertly observe the provisions made by scientists and authorities as well as the measures that will be implemented so that existing problems will not become more serious.

I will inform you, horrified as I am, of some figures that demonstrate the magnitude of the tragedy: approximately 20,000 dead or missing, almost 4,500 homes destroyed, and 11,000 hectares of excellent land tilled by outstanding Colombians with tenacity, faith, and love destroyed.

Almost 15 municipalities in Tolima and Caldas, with a population of 320,000, were damaged when aqueducts, electric networks, bridges, roads, schools, and innumerable services that over the years were constructed by the Colombian people were damaged.

Damage Assessed

PA271942 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota -- In the first official report on the damage caused by the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano on 13 November, the government said that 20,000 people died and 200,000 were directly or indirectly affected. The report was released at Narino Palace in a document issued to install the Resurgence Rehabilitation Fund created by President Betancur. According to the official report, the majority of the survivers from Armero and Chinchina were left without any relatives, which further increases the appalling magnitude of the damage caused by the volcanic phenomenon. Here is the government's breakdown by areas:

In the educational field, the disaster directly or indirectly affected approximately 50 schools, and 100 teachers died, as well as an undetermined number of students. The losses in this sector amount to 1.3 billion pesos. In the health field, the damage surpasses 1 billion pesos, due to the damage to the region's infrastructure. The damage in the housing field was large, as at least 4,400 houses were destroyed. The damage totals 11.4 billion pesos. Personal damage due to loss of jobs and income has been estimated at 250 million pesos.

The damage in sectors such as production and commercial cooperatives, transportation, and others surpasses 200 million pesos. The restoration of public service equipment will cost 1.5 billion pesos, and 1.6 billion in transportation, without including telecommunications, electricity, and urban infrastructures. The Health Ministry has reported that the total number of injured people in Caldas and Tolima Departments was 4,470. Another 63,000 people who live in municipalities located in the disaster area are under risk of acquiring diseases, according to the Health Ministry's evaluation.

Meanwhile, the National Planning Department reported that according to preliminary results, the estimated losses are 28,860 billion pesos and that 75,000 people are without potable water in the Tolima and Caldas Departments as a result of the catastrophe. The report added that 200,000 people were affected by the tragedy in the social field. A total of 4,400 houses were destroyed, and 500 were severely damaged. The loss of numerous sources of jobs will reduce the income of urban and rural workers in the disaster area by 250 million pesos.

According to the National Planning Department, 12 km of road and nine bridges were swept away by the avalanche of mud that also destroyed production, commercial, and transportation cooperatives, two hospitals, one jail, several children's homes, three hydroelectric plants, 18 km of railroad, telecommunications equipment, and energy and telecommunications distribution networks.

SCANDAL BREWING OVER CENTRAL BANK FRAUD

PY281154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Asuncion, 27 Nov (AFP) -- The discovery of a scheme to illegally acquire foreign currency to the detriment of the Paraguayan state erupted into a scandal when it was revealed that the amount of money involved reached $1 billion and when the removal of the Central Bank president was requested. The Central Bank had initially announced that the amount of money involved was $35 million, but government sources immediately estimated it at $140 million.

The scheme was being carried out through false foreign trade operations to buy cheap dollars (which in the Central Bank cost one-third of what they cost on the black market). The fraud led to the dismissal of all the top Central Bank officials except for its president. About 50 influential people were accused of illegal acts. Thirteen were imprisoned, and the others are still at large.

Humberto Dominguez, son-in-law of President Stroessner and the director of the newspaper HOY, reported in an editorial that the amount of money involved is $1 billion, according to the testimony of 1 of the 13 people involved in the case, currently imprisoned in Tacumbu prison. Dominguez says in his editorial that the seriousness of the case demands that all its ramifications be fully clarified, no matter the cost and no matter who falls by the way. He added that the moral and material damage to the country is greater than that caused by an international war or similar misfortune.

Dominguez demanded that all those involved -- high- and low-ranking bank officials, companies, and individuals -- must be taken to court and severely punished. In his column, Dominguez requests that the president send all the members of the Central Bank Board of Directors to trial, including its president Cesar Romeo Acosta; otherwise, state reserves will have to be used for the benefit of each citizen.

In turn, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], which is the recognized opposition, expressed that although it has not been legally proven that Acosta is involved in the illegal procedures, he continues preaching ethics as if he were not responsible at all for the case. He should at least present his resignation or submit to judicial investigations.

While pressure builds for Acosta's dismissal and trial, he met yesterday with the president of the Supreme Court of Justice Luis Maria Argana. No reports on this meeting were released. Judicial Branch sources have repeatedly mentioned that the Central Bank president could be tried at any time. Moreover, there are growing rumors insinuating Acosta's replacement by economist Federico Mandelburger.

In turn the Asuncion dailies today gave wide coverage to the discovery of about $100,000 in the Bank of America savings account of the former Central Bank president, Augusto Colman Villamayor. After being dismissed from his post, Colman Villamayor fled the country with other individuals involved in this case. Different press reports stated that he had gone to Miami, or to Foz de Iguazu, a Brazilian city on the border with Paraguay, where he allegedly is under the protection of influential friends.

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES -- Former Uruguayan President Jorge Pacheco Areco has presented his credentials as his country's ambassador to Paraguay to President Alfredo Stroessner. According to a report from Asuncion, the ceremony took place at Government House in the presence of local government and Uruguayan Embassy officials [Excerpt] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 85 PY]

DELEGATION TO VISIT CUBA IN DECEMBER

PY271405 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has reported that a Peruvian diplomatic mission will travel to Cuba in December within the framework of the joint cooperation commission [words indistinct]. Wagner said that this trip will be an important step to establish the criteria and proceedings for a prompt resumption of diplomatic relations with the Castro government. The foreign minister made this statement yesterday after a meeting with the congressional Foreign Relations Committee.

Wagner held a 1 and 1/2 hour meeting in Congress yesterday with members of the Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Deputy Carlos Roca Caceres. Since there are pending issues to be discussed, the foreign minister and legislators agreed to hold another meeting on 27 November to discuss [word indistinct] international policy.

FISHING CONTRACT WITH USSR TO BE EXTENDED

PY282136 Lima EL DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 15 Nov 85 p 6

[Excerpts] Fisheries Minister Jose Palomino Roedel has said that "the talks on a new agreement with the Mercurio Fishing Enterprise, Inc. the representative of Sovryflot, a Soviet state corporation, are quite advanced and the cancellation has only affected some ships."

Sources close to the Soviet Embassy have said that the technical details of the new agreement are ready and that the political topics will be agreed upon by Palomino Roedel and Soviet Ambassador Filatov. It has been learned that the minister and the Soviet ambassador began discussing the issue yesterday afternoon.

The 1-year operation licenses of the following ships have been cancelled: Leonid Yolkin, Nikolay Zakarkin, Valday Kholmogory, Sergor Makarevich, Konstantin Fomchenko, Vladimir Brodyuk, Pamir, Volgobalt,.and Ambarehik. The contract with the Mercurio Corporation expired on 26 August 1985.

INDUSTRY MINISTER TO VISIT WASHINGTON, MOSCOW

PY281253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Industry Minister Jose Atala, who today traveled to Washington to attend a regular IDB governor's meeting, will then go to Moscow to hold talks about a new Peruvian-Soviet commercial agreement. Atala, recently designated Peruvian ambassador to the United States, told newsmen before leaving early this morning that he will also attend a ceremony in which the Inter-American Investment Corporation -- a new financial agency run by the IDB -- will be installed.

The industry minister, who will replace Ambassador Luis Marchand in Washington, was appointed by President Alan Garcia to take care of relations with the United States, which have become a sensitive issue in the wake of the Peruvian Government's nationalist position.

After fulfilling his mission before the IDB in Washington Atala will travel to Moscow on 29 November to continue the talks that were started during a recent visit he paid to the Soviet capital. The talks deal with the repayment of the Peruvian foreign debt. According to an initial draft agreement, Peru will repay 75 percent of the debt it owes to the USSR -- some $80 million -- with nontraditional exports and the remaining 25 percent with raw materials.

In Moscow, the minister will also arrange the final details of a new agreement that the two countries will sign in December for the purpose of promoting bilateral trade. Atala did not report the details or the amount of the agreement.

TUPAC AMARUS DEMAND CHANGE IN APRA POLICY

PY261559 Lima El DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 5 Nov 85 p 3

[Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] document, clandestinely delivered to EL DIARIO MARKA and published in facsimile by the paper]

[Text] On 4 November 1780, 205 years ago, Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui, Tupac Amaru, rose up in arms against the ferocious Spanish colonialism which was a system of exploitation, sacking, misery, torture and genocide. Thousands of fighters joined the great Tupac Amaru, but he influenced millions and the effect of his action was lasting and went beyond the borders because his heroic deeds are still alive as far as they signify freedom, sovereignty, well-being for the people and a government with the majority sectors in power.

In the 100 days of American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] government, the predominant trait has been gestures and posturing for effect, not an effort for change. It should not be a question of crisis management, as is being done, but of fulfilling the desires of millions of Peruvians who voted for a change. And a change in a country in crisis means to radically take the steps benefiting the hard pressed sectors of the people.

A "different future" will not be built with palliatives for a people who had had enough of the Belaunde system and voted for a change in their situation of unemployment, anxiety, and hardship. The people understand that the so-called price freeze is not enough, but that measures must be taken aiming at the possibility of transforming the structures, not of embellishing the present capitalist system which by nature is unjust. A number of events prove this, but the truly scandalous ones are the evictions from the former latifundium Garagay, the killing of 30 combatants in San Pedro prison, and the atrocities which are still being committed in the emergency zone. The horrible massacres of Pucayacu, Acomarca, Umaru, and Bellavista show that the dirty war counterinsurgency strategy endorsed by Belaunde is still in force.

Under this government, which calls itself popular and democratic, human rights are still being violated. Political prisoners are tortured, and the electoral promises have become a dead letter in this field. It can be observed that the government submits to some extent to the pressures of the Armed Forces, because APRA has just as little power of action in the emergency zone as Popular Action had. It is symptomatic that Senator Javier Valle Riestra has resigned [from the presidency of Senate Human Rights Commission].

The people did not vote for the continuation of genocide and still less for maintaining a repressive ministate, in the hands of the military, within the state. They voted for an end to the aberrant dirty war, for an end, once and for all, to the unpunished extermination of peasants.

The APRA can still take the right road, and it depends on its measures whether the masses strengthen their support, or for the countdown to begin. Tupac Amaru lives and will conquer! With the masses and with arms, we will conquer!

FORMER SENATOR KIDNAPPED, DEPUTY ATTACKED

PY281634 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Several outlaws have kidnapped a former senator, and a deputy has been assaulted. Popular Action Party Senator Alberto Carrion Vergara was kidnapped last night by three unidentified individuals who asked his family for $200,000 ransom for his release. Deputy Fernando Olivera, a former member of the PPC [Popular Christian Party] has been assaulted by hoodlums who stole his vehicle.

Former Senator Vergara was kidnapped as he was coming out from his lawyer's office in Giron Garcia Naranjo 182, in La Victoria, at 1930. Four hours later, the kidnappers got in touch with relatives of Carrion Vergara to ask for $200,000 in ransom to release him alive.

As for the assault on Deputy Fernando Olivera, it was reported that it took place on the 15th block of Guardia Civil Avenue, in San Borja, when the deputy was on personal business. The assailants threatened to destroy Olivera's vehicle with explosives.

FIVE TERRORISTS KILLED IN AYACUCHO

PY271715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0431 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 27 Nov (EFE) -- Six people -- a peasant and five terrorists -- have died in violent incidents in the Peruvian Andes Department of Ayacucho, the Armed Forces Joint Command reported today. In an official communique, the Joint Command reports that the terrorists died last Sunday [24 November] when a patrol from the Canayre antiguerrilla base in Huanta Province clashed with a group of rebels near Llochegua.

The communique also reports that one of the terrorists, who apparently belonged to the Maoist Shining Path, was wounded and a rifle and five homemade grenades were captured.

Peasant Valentina Vejar de la Cruz was murdered, presumably by members of the Shining Path, on 22 November in Chupascucacon, in Cangallo Province, the communique says without giving any details.

CHIEF JUSTICE BARROS RESIGNS OVER BUDGET

PY271351 Lima Latinoamericana Television 0415 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Chief Justice Cesar Barros Conti resigned irrevocably today. In a note addressed to Senior Justice Jose Rodriguez Montoya, Chief Justice Barros asserted that the budget of the Judicial Branch was not enough to cover its requirements.

MISSILE FRIGATE GETS MODERN EQUIPMENT

PY261848 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Nov 85 p A10

[Text] An advanced missile armament system and electronic warfare system as well as a set of navigation equipment are right now being installed on the missile frigate "Mariategui," which is under construction in the SIMA [Maritime Industrial Service]-Callao shipyard.

In accordance with the construction project, the ship was launched on 8 October 1984 when it had its basic machinery installed, and since then it has been undergoing a second installation stage in accordancewith the established program. Peronnel of the Naval Construction Division of SIMA in recent months have undertaken accelerated hard work on installing pipes, electrical cables, mounting the "Otomat" missiles, and installing the other armament systems.

The work being done is rather complicated and is a challenge to the Peruvian technicians and workers, who have to cope with the requirements of the most advanced warship technology. Taking just the cables, about 100 kms have to be strung, with Peruvian specialists using European technology to do it.

At present seven of the eight launching ramps for the powerful "Otomat" missiles have been installed, as part of a very delicate job that demands maximum precision and perfection in order to avoid irregularities that could in the end disrupt the entire system.

Commander Luis Alvarez Baglietto, chief of the Naval Construction Division, explained that work is going on also on the installation of the surface and aerial radar systems, as well as on the electronic warfare system. SIMA technicians are also working on mounting the main cannon on the bow of the missile frigate. It is a 127-mm weapon with a range of 20 km.

This will be the fourth missile frigate of the "Lupo" class to join the Peruvian fleet. Two of them were built entirely by the Italian "Cantieri Navali Riuniti" shipyard and then sold to Peru. The "Mariategui and the "Montero"were built at the SIMA shipyard, with the participation of a minimal percentage of Italian technicians. In the latest case, there was just one foreign expert adviser.

BRIEFS

CONDOR 3 ANTIDRUG OPERATION -- Two drug traffickers arrested, three airstrips discovered, and two coca-leaf maceration pits destroyed are the partial results of Operation Condor 3 which is being implemented by the Civil Guard in the zone of (Huchita). Reports from Tingo Maria say that police yesterday found an aircraft, an outboard motorboat, 600 kg of coca leaves, 300 kg of cocaine paste, and a large amount of ammunition for FAL rifles. [Text] [Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 85 PY]

SPY CASE REPORTEDLY UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA290301 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, 28 Nov (EFE) -- The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today issued a communique stating that the case involving an alleged spy collaborating with the USSR, namely Kaldone Nweihed, is being analyzed by the appropriate government offices. Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi refused to comment on the strange case and limited himself to pointing out that he cannot levy charges or comment further. When asked about the alleged involvement of Kaldone in espoinage for the USSR, Consalvi said: We are involved in the initial stage; I cannot say more.

Kaldone was accused by the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL of Caracas of having spied for the Soviet KGB during his tenure as counsellor in the Venezuelan Embassy in London. Kaldone, who is in Caracas, along with prominent political figures who are his friends, reiterated that this is a completely unfounded accusation.

The foreign minister denied that personnel at the Venezuelan Embassy in the British capital are under investigation and insisted that it is too early to talk about possible repercussions of this case.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLICE MUTINY, SPY CASE

PA282331 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Octavio Lepage announced today at Miraflores Palace that yesterdays's mutiny by Barquisimeto police will be thoroughly investigated in order to determine specifically who is responsible for it. Elsy Barroeta has a report on this.

[Begin recording] [Barroeta] Minister Lepage summarized the incidents that occurred yesterday at Barquisimeto and pointed out that some policemen had been arrested for disciplinary reasons, an action resented by them. Some of them tried to rebel. However, the problem was solved as the policemen were persuaded and convinced. The minister then explained the measures taken as of now to prevent a recurrence of this problem and to determine the parties responsible.

[Lepage] An investigation is underway to determine the real and underlying reasons for that unrest, [words indistinct] so neither authority nor discipline will be vulnerable in the police force of Lara State.

[Barroeta] We also talked to Minister Lepage about a report appearing today in the press to the effect that an official of our embassy in London had been arrested for passing information to the USSR. In other words, he is considered a spy. The minister points out that his office has no information on this and DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] has not made any arrests or investigations.

[Lepage] [Words indistinct] Even if he was called to Venezuela for that reason, I reiterate that only Foreign Minister Consalvi, who is unfortunately out of the country, can clarify the issue. [end recording]

GEN NORIEGA QUESTIONED ON DEFENSE FORCES

PA281926 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] There will be no changes for the time being in the Defense Forces, General Manuel Antonio Noriega announced today during ceremonies marking the 98th anniversary of the founding of the Panama Firemen Corps.

[Begin recording] [Noriega] The problem of the debt, the social problems, the outbreaks of violence belong to a world that is undergoing an upheaval. Panama does not escape that situation, as Panama belongs to the Americas, where power is polarized with the United States, which means its social and economic ups and downs directly affect the world.

[Unidentified reporter] General, there has been much talk about changes within the Panamanian military hierarchy. Is there any truth to this?

[Noriega] Who said that?

[Reporter laughs]

[Noriega] The opposition has its problems and its hierarchy, so everyone should just be concerned with his own hierarchy.

[Second unidentified reporter] Will there be any changes on 16 January, I mean 16 December?

[Noriega] The Defense Forces will be celebrating that day, and you are all invited. [end recording]

PRD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS RESIGN

PA280324 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0240 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Another event has taken place in our capital tonight, this time in the political sector: All the members of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party; the ruling party in Panama] National Executive Committee have presented their resignation. The resigning members are Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, Raul Brostella, Jorge Abadia, and Ivan Estribi.

Televisora Nacional learned a few minutes ago that the following names are being mentioned as candidates to provisionally comprise the PRD'S directorate until the party's next national convention takes place: Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Juan Jose Amado, and Alfredo Macharaviaya. According to the information gathered by Televisora Nacional, the appointments will be formally announced in the next few hours. The date of the PRD national convention for choosing its new National Executive Committee members will also be announced later, given the resignation presented by Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, Raul Brostella, Jorbe Abadia, and Ivan Estribi.

COSTA RICA

MONGE CANCELS ACTIVITIES DUE TO ILLNESS

PA270438 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has canceled visits to San Sebastian and Hatillo due to a throat problem. The president canceled all of his activities scheduled for today to recuperate from this illness, which began on Sunday during a visit to La Sabanas.

NAVAS ALVARADO SWORN IN AS AGRICULTURE MINISTER

PA290012 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Among activities carried out within the Council of Government, the president of the republic swore in Rodolfo Navas Alvarado, an engineer, as the new minister of agriculture and livestock. Navas Alvarado will take up his new duties on 1 December.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ANNOUNCES WAGE INCREASE FOR STATE WORKERS

PA270429 San Salvador Canal Dos Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Address to the nation by President Jose Napoleon Duarte on 23 November -- recorded]

[Text] Before I read the message to the nation, I wish to express my deepest regret over the loss of two valuable officials of my administration today. One is Rene Padilla y Velasco, Foreign Ministry Borders Commission director, who died of natural causes in Meanguera. I also want to denounce publicly the cowardly murder of Juan Pablo Mejia, former president of Finata [National Financiers of Agricultural Lands] and a man of the people, who spent his life promoting agriculture in El Salvador. He was killed today through a senseless act of terrorism. His death represents a loss for the country which benefitted from his services, for which he lost his life. I will see that justice is done. We will continue investigations to find the guilty and bring to justice all of those who commit crimes against Salvadorans such as the one to which I am referring today, or the massacre of Michael Hammer, Mark Pearlman, and Jose Rodolfo Viera, who were also victims of the terrorism which is trying to prevent the process of change and humanization in our country.

Salvadorans, El Salvador is currently -- just like many industrialized and non-industrialized countries -- facing the world economic crisis which has caused inflation and economic recession. In the particular case of El Salvador, we are facing low international prices for the three basic farm products that we export, which, in addition to the stagnation of the Central American common market, worsens the economic situation. To these external factors we must add international communism and the terrorist aggression carried out by the FMLN, which is aimed at destroying the democratic system. The FMLN, whose 1981 final offensive failed, thought it could seize power militarily by ordering its members to give up the labor struggle and join the armed struggle. However, it failed due to the people's reaction, which remains unchanced, and the Army, which was able to stop it. The economic reforms which responded to the aspirations and needs of the majority of the people deprived the FMLN of popular support, and it remained isolated.

According to its political-military strategy of a prolonged people's war, which involved economic sabotage, the FMLN destroyed bridges, electric pylons, high-tension towers, and factories and prevented the production of agricultural products, which caused unemployment in addition to the waste of human resources, materials, and reconstruction funds. The costs of destruction and terrorism were paid by the people. Who but the workers, through their taxes, pays for the reconstruction of the bridges destroyed by the terrorists with their bombs? The people also pay a soldier's salary to have him guard the new bridge so that the peasants, workers, and drivers can use it. The Salvadoran people -- all of us -- must pay for the reconstruction of a destroyed bridge. These funds could be used to create new jobs and works which would result in better living conditions for all Salvadorans, especially for the workers. In view of its military failure, the FMLN has now ordered its cadres to return to the labor struggle to increase economic sabotage inside the factories, using the workers' demands to improve their living standard.

The communist strategy of seizing power through the use of violence promotes the principle of changing the labor struggle into a political struggle to establish socialism, thereby destroying the democratic system. Once in power, the communists abolish labor freedom, allowing only their own labor organization, which becomes a police corps watching over the workers. It also abolishes the workers' right to strike so that unions and other mass organizations are turned from defenders of workers' rights into control and oppression instruments of the totalitarian apparatus of the communist party.

The current political movement toward the consolidation of the democratic process, which began in 1980, permits, despite the state of war declared against the people by the FMLN, freedom to organize and to defend workers' rights. This democratic space, used by the unions to call strikes to demand wage increases to improve the economic situation of its members, is directly or indirectly planned by communist subversion. In some cases it is the result of the competition among the unions, struggling to become the most powerful labor organization in their respective work centers.

The government is fully aware of the economic hardships that Salvadoran families of all social levels, particularly the workers, are facing just to meet their housing, nutrition, and clothing needs. The government also recognizes, defends, and protects the workers' right to organize unions, associations, and cooperatives; to struggle for justice and labor benefits, according to the canons established by law; to defend their legitimate rights; and to obtain better living conditions. Nevertheless, the members of a society and the state have rights and duties and are responsible for the community's welfare and the defense of the democratic regime, freely chosen by the Salvadoran people, which the armed terrorist groups are treacherously attacking while carrying out the orders of international communism.

Salvadorans, I think it is wise to remind the state workers of some basic principles which, although elemental, we sometimes forget in the heat of the labor struggle. Who are the state workers? They are workers who are rendering essential services to the community, for which they are paid by the community. Their responsibility is different from the worker who contributes to the private sector's profit-seeking objectives. They must provide services in the following areas: water, electricity, telephone, health, transportation, garbage collection, and other activities or duties of interest to the community such as education and recreational facilities for children. In sum, to assume the duties that the community has assigned to the state. It is through these workers that the government plans and carries out measures that make it possible to struggle against the causes that led to an economic crisis such as the one we are experiencing and to lessen the effect it has on the less privileged, especially those families going hungry due to unemployment.

Have state workers complied with the duty resulting from the current economic and political situation in the country? I say yes. When we write about the tragedy of these years, for which we must blame the terrorists of the extreme left, we must recognize that those who have suffered the most -- the victims -- have been the majority of Salvadorans. We will not forget the sacrifices of the workers who were murdered while trying to repair a telephone line in a hail of bullets, the workers killed while trying to put up electricity pylons which were destroyed by the subversives, or the experts who were killed on their way to give technical assistance to the peasants. We will not forget so many instances of silent heroism in the line of duty for their community while accepting the role of state workers; in other words, serving the people.

What are the origins of the present agitation among state workers? Undoubtedly a complexity of factors. These include a reduction in the purchasing power of salaries due to the economic crisis caused by the guerrillas. They also include the political utilization of that crisis by the extreme left, which on the one hand is aware of the economic difficulties, and on the other hand carries out its current strategy of combining terrorist acts with the agitation of the masses and labor unrest to enable it to accentuate the crisis in order to achieve its declared objectives of destroying the economy and annihilating the democratic process, therefore establishing more favorable conditions to reach power and establish a communist totalitarian system in El Salvador

At this time I believe I must reply to two premises from ideologically opposed sectors that use similar tactics on specific occasions but have different objectives. The extreme left, through Radio Venceremos and elements that have infiltrated some unions, says that if the government reduced national efforts for the war it would have money to satisfy the demands of the state workers' associations. For its part, a minority sector of the rightwing maintains that the economic crisis is due to structural reforms such as agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade.

I must reiterate to the workers that without the permanent and heroic action of our Armed Forces there would simply be no independent unions in El Salvador, as is the case in Cuba, Nicaragua, and other communist nations. I must state to the rightwing and also to the workers that without the national efforts for the war and without the reforms, this president, who was freely elected by Salvadorans, would not be speaking to you now. Instead, an imposed terrorist like Joaquin Villalobos or Shafick Handal would be speaking to you.

If the national effort -- which we are forced to make due to the aggression from an armed and inhuman insurrection -- had fallen totally on the shoulders of the Salvadoran people, we would have a system of complete price controls, ration coupons for the acquisition of staples, the militarization of public services, and all of the other measures that are adopted by democratic countries like ours in war situations. On the contrary, to date our policy has been to minimize the suffering of the civilian population as much as possible and to maintain a calm atmosphere in most urban centers. This causes surprise among foreigners and pride among Salvadorans. Restaurants and cafeterias are filled on weekends, and in the supermarkets housewives find all kinds of products. Public shows are attended by a good number of spectators. Within the limitations of their low income, Salvadorans enjoy their well-deserved recreation after their week of work. Nevertheless, this naturally has a price. It has a high price, because the decline in economic activity and exports due to the violence and destruction by the guerrillas does not permit the country to pay for what it consumes with what it produces at this time. Therefore, we are going into debt.

It is futile to console ourselves with the fact that, despite these dramatic circumstances, in comparative terms we are still one of the Latin American countries with a small foreign debt. It is the very grave foreign debt situation of much wealthier nations than ours that sets limits on the possibilities of obtaining new loans for activities that are not directly productive. Nevertheless, we have continued with a peacetime budget when we are in fact at war. The government does not have sufficient funds to pay its own workers. That is why there is a deficit of more than 700 million colones. Who would pay for a wage increase for state workers? The government? No; the government is just an agent of the people. All Salvadorans would pay for it. It would be paid for by those hundreds of thousands of people who would lose the hope that the state would provide more jobs through the public works that might be financed by the money that would instead be used for the wage increase. It would be paid for by children without education and sick without medicine. It would be paid for by all those who suffer because of the state's financial inability to expand its services.

It is painful to say this, but it is even more painful to say that so long as we do not overcome the economic crisis and the terrorist aggression of the communists, the mere fact of being able to earn a wage in our country has become a privilege. An increase in the wages of state workers who enjoy that privilege means, to a certain extent, giving the bill to the underprivileged. That is the reality, and it is my duty as president of the republic to always tell you the truth.

There are two sides to every coin. There are union leaders who, in good faith, are using the means opened by the democratic process to make labor demands that to a great extent are just and to which we cannot close the door. The case is different with regard to those who have been infiltrated, who have been used by the extreme left to worsen the economic crisis, or, even worse, who declare illegal strikes for purely political motives, like the leaders of ASTEL [Salvadoran Association of Telecommunications Workers] who are demanding the release of two confessed terrorists accused of participating in a kidnapping and who as a result are causing the loss of millions of colones. That is an irresponsibility or complicity that has absolutely nothing to do with labor issues.

Given this difficult situation, my government has decided to use whatever financial resources are currently available and will be available in the immediate future to alleviate the public employees' economic situation. This would represent increasing the community's quota of sacrifice through measures which allow us not only to absorb an increase in salaries, but also to seek better solutions to the economic crisis. These increases will be supplemented with measures to defend the Salvadoran community, which cannot and must not continue to suffer the consequences of these illegal strikes by those who, I repeat, are here to serve the community. The resolution to benefit public employees reads as follows:

Taking into consideration the actual need for wages, the government of the republic will give a general salary increase of 100 colones to all public employees either on a permanent, temporary, or contract basis. The private sector will also be urged to authorize a salary increase that is at least equal to the one established for the public sector. This salary increase should be effective on 1 January 1986. This measure represents an additional burden of approximately 140 million colones on the nation's 1986 budget. The increases will be given to employees and workers whose salaries are less than 1,500 colones as of December 1985.

I repeat: We are going to give a 100-colones increase to all state workers as of January. This increase will be given to all those who earn less than 1,500 colones. We will approve simultaneously an overall figure for the Defense Ministry to increase Salvadoran soldiers' salaries. Thus, their relatives will receive an increase that will allow them to better fulfill their current needs.

To continue: In December, all public employees will be given a bonus of 600 colones, even if their current salary is less than that figure. This represents an increase of approximately 100 million colones in the budget deficit. This effort that is being exerted by the government and all of the people must be compensated for by the public employees with a greater effort to better serve all Salvadorans. Nevertheless, there are some people who, carrying out the FMLN's orders, and others who, due to their irresponsibility, will continue to demand the fulfillment of impossible goals through illegal means. Taking into consideration that this is a democracy in which we must clearly define the limits of what is irrational and what is rational, the appropriate measures will be adopted to prevent stoppages, strikes, or lockouts. This includes the following measures:

1. The takeover or occupation of public offices or work centers will not be allowed, and the necessary mechanisms will be created with the public security corps to prevent such actions or to make the corresponding evictions.

2. In case of stoppages, strikes, or lockouts, the security corps will be sent to offer appropriate protection for the workers who continue to engaged in their work and to protect the installations.

3. Workers and employees in a public office who intimidate their fellow workers, exert pressure on them, or stop them from carrying out their jobs will be arrested by the corresponding security corps, evicted from the premises, and not allowed to reenter until they are willing to return to work and change their attitude.

4. If the person who prevents others from working, threatens, or exerts pressure on the workers does not belong to that institution or agency, that person will be taken to the corresponding security corps for an appropriate investigation. That person will then be arraigned before the corresponding court or released, as appropriate.

5. The individuals who are participating in a strike, stoppage, or who cease to work will be urged to return, otherwise, their salary will be suspended during the time they failed to work. If they still insist upon maintaining their attitude, they will be suspended for 30 days or fired from their jobs, whatever the case may be.

6. In extreme cases and when deemed necessary for the population's needs and the state's security, the public services militarization will be decreed. This means that the employees will either be fired or subject to Armed Forces disciplinary measures.

Salvadoran people, we all have the historical responsibility to consolidate the reforms that have benefitted thousands of Salvadorans. We have the opportunity to consolidate and improve the democratic and peaceful means to solve our differences. Reason is on our side, and we will use the strength of this reason according to the law to defend the country from its enemies, who use kidnappings, murders, and economic sabotage to sow grief, poverty, and unemployment among the heroic Salvadoran people. We have full confidence in our people. We will move forward with them and for their sake. Thank you, Salvadoran people, and good night.

GOVERNMENT RESOLVES PUBLIC EMPLOYEES STRIKE

PA290421 Paris AFP in Spanish 1511 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Nov (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Government has resolved the serious labor problem it had with public employees.

The negotiations carried out by the government ended three strikes involving workers of the Public Works Ministry, the Economy Ministry, and the Agriculture Ministry, Communications Minister Adolfo Rey Prendes has said.

Some 30,000 workers of these ministries returned to work today, and the workers of the National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL, who were on strike for the past 2 weeks, returned to work last Tuesday. Rey Prendes said that ANTEL's strike "was political," and for this reason there will be deductions from the strikers' wages.

On the other hand, labor leaders are complaining of repression against the movement and the arrest of three ANTEL labor leaders, who said: "This is the method used by the government to subdue the labor movements."

The Economy, Public Works, and Agriculture Ministries' strike was organized by a union supporting the Christian Democratic government, and its leaders negotiated the workers' demands with the labor minister and the communications minister. These demands were the dismissal of some officials who the workers consider "incapable and who were given their jobs for political reasons," an end to reprisals against labor leaders, payment for the days they were on strike, and Christmas bonuses for those who still have not received them.

ACOPAI LEADER PROTESTS MURDER OF MEJIA RODRIGUEZ

PA272303 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The murder of Juan Pablo Mejia Rodriguez, former president of the National Financial Institution of Agricultural Lands [Finata] and secretary general of the departmental committees of the Democratic Popular Unity [UPD], was condemned today by the Association of Cooperatives of Integrated Agricultural-Livestock Products [Acopai] and members of the UPD. Jose Orlando Arevalo, president of Acopai and Finata, addressed the national and international press as follows:

[Begin recording] Juan Pablo Mejia Rodriguez was kidnapped on Thursday, 21 November, as he was going from one of the cooperatives in San Agustin to Usulutan city, near Los Arrozales Canton. On the following day his body was found 200 meters from the place where he was abducted. He died from bullet wounds.

This illustrates that in our country we are far from reaching peace and respect for human rights. No one has yet claimed reponsibility for the murder. As an organization of workers, we believe it is our responsibility to condemn and repudiate such crimes, because we believe this does not contribute to democracy and the efforts of our organization. On the contrary, these actions lead to despair and put an end to the faith of the few of us who still believe in this democracy. As workers we wish to condemn the murder before the world and the workers of our country and demand from the president of the Republic, the defense minister, and the judicial authorities a thorough and immediate investigation of this crime and all due punishment for those found guilty.

Our country is not going to progress with such crimes, nor are we going to achieve anything with those who are struggling to liberate and defend our people from the dictatorships and the imperialist systems that our suffering people have endured. In addition, we believe such crimes will not help us win a war, because the causes of the friction have not yet been resolved.

In this manner the UPD wishes to emphasize and demand from the government that it thoroughly investigate the crime and punish the guilty parties. [end recording]

Orlando also said they are receiving evidence of support and solidarity from organizations throughout Central America and from conferences and federations of workers following the murder of their fellow member Juan Pablo Mejia Rodriguez.

FMLN RADIO TERMS U.S. 'OBSTACLE TO PEACE'

PA260358 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 26 Nov 85

["Political Commentary:" "The Reagan Administration Is the Main Obstacle to Peace in Central America"]

[Text] During the latest meeting of Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers in Panama, Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco clearly stated Nicaragua's stance regarding the Central American conflict. Nicaragua will not sign any regional peace agreement which does not include a commitment from the United States to end its hostilities against the Sandinists. The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister said that it was impossible to think of an effort solely among the Central American countries without an agreement in which the United States accepts ending that war. The Nicaraguan Government's stance clearly shows the level of the Reagan administration's responsibility and involvement in the Central American conflict.

The current U.S. Government has been involved in a process to turn the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican Governments into docile puppets in order to implement a policy of aggression and blackmail against the Sandinist people's revolution and to squash the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. Disregarding all the rules of international law and the peoples' right to self-determination, the U.S. Government is waging a shameless covert war against Nicaragua to humble its people.

Moreover, the U.S. Government maintains a policy of aggression against the Salvadoran people, maintaining a puppet and genocidal regime through costly military assistance which serves only to [2-second break in transmission] prolong the war and to increase our people's suffering. The Reagan administration is using Honduras as a bridge for its its warmongering policy in Central America. It has turned Honduras into one huge military base to attack Salvadoran and Nicaraguan peoples. To justify its warmongering policy in Central America, the Reagan administration takes it upon itself to pass judgment and issue a ruling on the policies each of the Central American governments is pursuing. It charges that the Nicaraguan Government is undemocratic and follows the dictates of Soviet policies, becoming a danger to U.S. security that must be ousted.

By the same token, the U.S. Government condones and gives its blessing to El Salvador's genocidal regime. The United States depicts El Salvador as a victim of the Soviet Union's expansionist policies and as such deserving of all kinds of military assistance to defeat international communism.

Therefore, the Contadora Group initiative has little room to play a key role in the search for peace in Central America, since the Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican Governments cannot make decisions on their own; rather, they dutifully follow the dictates of the [3-second break in transmission] warmongering policy aiming to maintain its political, economic, and military control in Central America.

The Yankee policy of domination is at odds with the Central American peoples' desire for self-determination, independence, and peace. Hence, all of the Reagan administration's efforts aim at achieving a military victory that calls for an escalation of the aggressions against our peoples. Therefore, achieving peace in Central America cannot take place without a U.S. Government commitment to end its aggression against our peoples or without totally defeating that aggression.

GUATEMALA

SOCIALISTS NEGOTIATING ELECTORAL PACT WITH DCG

PA221345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid, 19 Nov (EFE) -- Mario Solorzano, secretary general of the Democratic Socialist Party, said today that his party is negotiating an electoral support agreement on three issues with the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], the virtual winner of the Guatemalan runoff elections. [as received]

In his declarations to EFE, Solorzano said that the three issues were neutrality in foreign policy, fiscal reform, and human rights guarantees. He added: There is already a preliminary agreement between Vinicio Cerezo and me, but we have not reached any conclusions yet.

The first round of elections, held on 3 November, were honest, without major interference and without fraud, according to Solorzano. According to the results of the first round, Mario Solorzano said there was one great loser -- the traditional right -- and two great winners -- Christian Democracy and the Socialists.

The Guatemalan runoff elections will be held on 8 December between the two candidates who received the most votes in the first round: Vinicio Cerezo for the DCG, and Jorge Carpio for the Union of the National Center.

FURD Supporting Cerezo

PA270202 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] At a news conference this afternoon the executive board of the United Revolutionary Democratic Front, FURD, ratified that organization's support for the presidential candidacy of Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] in the runoff elections scheduled for 8 December. Deputy (Catalina Soveron), and Ricardo [name indistinct], who was Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo's representative, attended the news conference on behalf of the DCG.

Luis Edmundo Lopez Duran, one of the FURD's secretary generals, ratifying that that political group supported Vinicio Cerezo, noted that the FURD identified itself with the programs outlined by the DCG.

HONDURAS

AZCONA COMMENTS ON NEWS CONFERENCE, OPPOSITION

PA270102 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Engineer Jose Azcona del Hoyo, the candidate who won the 24 November elections in a democratic electoral process in this country, has offered a news conference. Following the news conference we talked with the presidential candidate and asked him about the electoral campaign's results and the way he was treated during the news conference.

[Begin recording] [Azcona] I think it was all right, although I did not like it when a journalist, I think it was a foreign journalist, laughed after I had stated that I had never been in a [counterrevolutionary] camp; I think this shows a lack of respect. It was said that there are some guerrilla or counterrevolutionary camps, but I have not seen them. When I am president I will adopt the necessary measures to avoid any action that violates our national sovereignty. Aside from that, I think the news conference went quite well.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you detect any maliciousness in the foreign journalists' questions?

[Azcona] Yes, but I think that one must act wisely and intelligently in these cases and avoid giving answers that might be applauded but are not appropriate.

[Reporter] Do you think that an integration government is the solution for this country and do you [words indistinct]?

[Azcona] This is one of the various measures or options to find a solution to our problems. Honduras' problems will not be solved by an isolated action or measure. In other words, there are a number of measures that must be adopted in order to achieve our goals and to have a government... [corrects himself] and to improve Honduras' economic and social conditions.

[Reporter] History repeats itself: The Liberals are always fighting among themselves, but they win together in the end.

[Azcona] Well, I think the bad thing about a political campaign is when you act in a biased way and lower yourself. As long as you observe appropriate conduct you can always embrace a fellow member, any Liberal or any Nationalist. I have been lucky because... [changes thought] I have had to counter some attacks, but I have never taken the initiative to insult or bother any of the candidates who participated in this electoral struggle, particularly none of the Liberal Party candidates. I have never uttered a single word to insult either of the Liberal candidates or the other parties' candidates.

[Reporter] One of the weapons used against you during this campaign is the claim that you are arrogant. Will your administration try to prove you are quite the opposite?

[Azcona] I have never been arrogant. If I were arrogant I would not have as many enemies... [corrects himself] as many friends as I have and so few enemies. I think I have fewer than five enemies.

[Reporter] Does it mean that the struggle, the campaign, did not affect you in the least?

[Azcona] It did not affect my attitude or cost me votes; perhaps it had a slight effect on some humble citizens, given the insistent campaign to cast doubts on my nationality and other things. If this is true, then I am sorry for the Liberal Party of Honduras and all those who encouraged such a preposterous and desperate campaign.

[Reporter] Are you still a friend of all the Liberals, Engineer Azcona?

[Azcona] I am everybody's friend. I already told you that I do not even think that I have as many as three [as heard] enemies.

[Reporter] What do you think about this moment -- when you have the historical responsibility of guiding a country?

[Azcona] Well, I feel completely calm and serene. I have no problems, perhaps I feel some concern only because this is truly a difficult task; we will see if we can successfully carry out our task. [end recording]

Jose Azcona said he would respect any request that might be presented against him at the Supreme Court of Justice or the National Electoral Tribunal by the Monarca [Rafael Leonardo Callejas National Recovery Movement]. However, he said, I have every intention of comprising an integration government to seek ways to save this country.

PARTIES TO DISCUSS ELECTORAL CHALLENGE

PA272325 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The country's leading political forces, the Azconistas and the Callejistas, will meet at the highest level this week to seek a solution to the latter group's decision to challenge the electoral results. Jorge Maradiaga, assistant to President-elect Jose Azcona del Hoyo, provided this information and dated that the first steps were taken when Carlos Montoya and Mario Rivera, parliamentary leaders for the two groups, talked via telephone to resolve their parties' differences and seek a solution to the situation.

The Liberal Party group, which won Sunday's elections through a total of the party's votes, believes that the meeting is important and admits Rafael Leonardo Callejas' leadership in the opposition party. However, the Liberals insist that the rules of the game, which were outlined before the elections, must be respected by the electoral forces.

Madariaga said that the meeting should be held as soon as possible because this would prevent what could become a confrontation between the two most powerful movements, generating a difficult situation and provoking confusion among the Honduran people.

Meanwhile, other political sectors have asserted that the Presidency and other important posts within the National Congress are already being negotiated.

PAZ BARNICA VIEWS ELECTIONS, TRANSITION

PA271614 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The government will create a special committee for the transition of power on 27 January so that no detail will be neglected in that important event. The Honduran foreign secretary has said that work has begun to give a new example of democracy to the world, which observed the past elections with much interest. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] I believe that Azcona, who was favored by the popular vote as candidate of a sector of the Liberal Party [words indistinct] on the basis of his political beliefs, will establish a progressive and eminently democratic government, as he stated in his remarks [words indistinct] yesterday on the "This Very Day" television program. He expressed moderate views and issued a call for party unity and national integration. I think that, like the other presidential candidates, Azcona deserves all our respect.

Like the other candidates, he was duly briefed on essential foreign policy issues during a meeting we held at the Central Bank. I believe he will carry out a foreign policy in line with the defense of the national interests. I told him -- and he has made this known to the news media -- that starting today the Foreign Ministry is open to him so that a commission he will appoint can get more in-depth information about the problems we have been handling. We also want him to appoint a liaison commission with the Foreign Secretariat [words indistinct] the Armed Forces in order to establish a special commission for the transition of power. This is a big task, and there is little time because Christmas and New Year's are coming up. I hope this commission will be established soon so that we can work together so that the transition of power will constitute a new example of democracy to the world, which has observed the Honduran election process with much interest, because it knows that there is democracy here and that democracy is very different from totalitarianism.

The elections in Honduras are a fundamental factor for peace in Central America. Contadora views the democratic processes as an essential obligation. The totalitarian regimes are the only ones that evade them. Delegates of the Nicaragua Government came here. A brother of Vice President Sergio Ramirez came. I think they noticed that when the people freely [words indistinct] the people are happy and are filled with hope, regardless of who is the winner, because in Honduras the winner is the nation. Peace, democracy, and progress are the winners. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ACCUSES CONTRAS OF KILLING CHILDREN

PA271509 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1348 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Canberra, 27 Nov (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today accused the contras of killing 32 children in an attack on a school on Tuesday. The Nicaraguan foreign minister said he received information on the attack via telephone and that the 15-year-old son of his driver was one of the victims of the contras, who fired automatic weapons at the children and the school.

D'Escoto, who did not provide other details of the attack, made the charges in a meeting at the Canberra national press club. The Nicaraguan foreign minister again accused the United States of helping the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

D'Escoto accused Washington of continuing to give money to butchers to impose its plans on other nations. The Nicaraguan foreign minister arrived in Australia on Tuesday for a 6-day visit.

OFFICER SEEKS ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA271645 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1632 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] This is a last-minute report: A lieutenant of the Sandinist Army has taken refuge in our embassy in Managua. The Sandinist officer said he was being persecuted, and when requesting asylum he claimed his life was in danger. Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has confirmed this report to our reporter Martin Pacheco in Trinidad.

PASTORA'S TROOPS REPORTEDLY BESIEGE EPS GARRISON

PA280426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0221 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The command of anti-Sandinist troops loyal to Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) has reported on the rebel radio Voice of Sandino that its columns are laying a siege around the "El Castillo" fort, which the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) is stubbornly defending. According to a communique aired this afternoon, Pastora is in permanent contact with the battlefront, leading the operation against the garrison, which has so far proved impregnable.

According to the radio report, the guerrilla commander seeks to storm "El Castillo" and later attack the San Carlos military post, which the EPS captured 6 months ago. For that reason, it was announced that there will be a mobilization of reinforcements from the battlefronts located in central Nicaragua, where Commanders Leonel, Ganso, Franklin, Navegante operate.

Several weeks ago Ganso gained notoriety when, according to rebel sources, he intercepted a lot of weapons which had been sent from Cuba to the Managua government in a mountainous zone not identified. The rebels reported that 59 soldiers were killed during this action and that an armored vehicle protecting the shipment was destroyed.

The rebels also claim to have conducted two other operations in the "El Castillo" sector. One of these was an ambush set by a fighter using the alias "Solo" against EPS soldiers in Las Delicias, over 5 km north of the Costa Rican border. According to the rebels' report, three soldiers, including the commander, Laureano Gaitan, were killed.

The other action against the EPS took place when a soldier fell into a field mined by Pastora's rebels 2 km from "El Castillo." An undisclosed number of EPS soldiers were killed in this action.

WHEELOCK NOTES CONDITIONS FOR DISARMAMENT

PA271641 Managa International Service in Spanish 1304 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Speech by Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister and commander of the revolution, to first contingent of coffee pickers going to northern Nicaraguan region; delivered in Managua on 26 November -- recorded]

[Text] Today we notice that this is a very peculiar and strange-looking group of workers. You are armed to the teeth. It does not look as if you were going to do productive work; you look more as if you were going to war. But the truth is that this is a war. We must contest with imperialism the Nicaraguans' right to live off our own coffee, our own land, our fatherland. This is what we are contesting. We are contesting our right to survive.

This is why we keep saying that the right to have sovereignty and to be free must be defended with fire. We must defend the coffee-picking task with military groups. This fact is a perfect expression of the tension in Nicaragua and in the area. It is an expression of the war situation that U.S. imperialism has created for us.

In recent days, while the mercenary forces have been enduring bigger defeats after the blockade -- which is an action aimed at aggravating our situation while they try to revive their forces -- the U.S. Congress, backing the aggressive, warmongering, unjust, illegal, criminal, and cynical policy of the Reagan administration, [applause] has approved more money to continue organizing, arming, supplying, and militarily strengthening the counterrevolutionary bands.

Now they have $27 million. Another $50 million has been promised for 1986, allegedly to give humanitarian -- quote, unquote -- and nonlethal aid to the counterrevolutionaries. But what is the meaning of humanitarian and nonlethal aid? It means planes, armed speedboats, offensive weapons, land equipment, uniforms, knapsacks, and boots. The arms are passed along some other way, and the counterrevolutionaries already have a good portion of the arms.

This is why there is more tension now. There is more aggression. This is why we have to promote our fighting spirit. This is why we have to arm our coffee pickers. This is why we must be armed while picking coffee. This is why we must be armed in the cities, in the schools. We have to arm all the people throughout the entire territory. If Nicaragua does not continue arming the students, the workers, the peasants, the women, all the people, it will not be able to defend its most elemental patrimony: sovereignty and the fatherland.

There have been discussions in the Contadora forum on the rules for securing peace. The latest act, not the 7 September 1984 act -- which we said we would sign -- but the new act, on which the Yankees and the servants of the Yankess in Central America have exerted pressure, says that the military maneuvers will continue, that what the Central American countries must do is to regulate the maneuvers. But we have said that any maneuver represents a threat to the countries of the region, especially to Nicaragua, if it happens to be a U.S. maneuver.

This act says that there will always be some sort of foreign military advisers in the region. But we have said that all the advisers must leave the region, that Central America must be a neutral area, with no military bases, without foreign advisers, and especially without imperialist maneuvers along our coasts.

But now we are told that we have to sign, that we have to get ready to reach a final agreement in the next few days. How can there be an agreement? How can Nicaragua sign an agreement that calls for a Nicaraguan arms reduction, for a reduction in our level of arms build-up, a level that has nothing to do with any threat from Honduras or El Salvador, much less from Costa Rica, but with the threat from the most powerful nation of the continent -- which is also the most militarily powerful nation of the world -- the United States, which is threatening us?

We arm ourselves because of the U.S. position. Now the United States, little by little, through pressure, has been able to shape an act that approaches U.S. interests and proposes the possibility that Nicaragua engage in a peace process and begin disarming itself. That's fine. We can disarm ourselves, but two fundamental conditions must be met first. The first condition is that there be, in fact, a neutral Central American region. No Yankee ship must ever enter Central America again. Yankee ships have nothing to do in Central America. No Yankee military adviser must ever again come to Central America. Yankee advisers have nothing to do here. Let them advise their own Army in tbe United States, but let them stay away from Central America, because they are a threat to Central America. They have always been a threat to Central America.

The second condition is that the United States must stop the war against Nicaragua and disarm the mercenaries it has organized and armed. So long as this does not happen, Nicaragua cannot disarm its people. The revolution cannot disarm the workers, peasants, and students who are defending the country's sovereignty. [applause] Much less can it send women, youths, state workers, and combatants unarmed to pick coffee so they can be murdered by the Yankee mercenaries who have received CIA orders to kill anyone who brandishes the generous flag of the revolution.

Therefore, we are forced to go around armed in our own territory, because we are threatened by U.S. power. This $27 million that has been converted into ships, planes, all kinds of military supplies, and ground transportation at a time when we are supposedly about to sign or are raching an agreement in Contadora represents a new slap on the face of Contadora and on our peace efforts. Who will receive these weapons? These weapons don't drop from the sky. These weapons will be sent to the counterrevolution through a Central American country. This means that tensions are rising in Central America.

In the peace talks and in the Contadora talks, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica talk about peace. But in practice, these countries are the ones that will serve as the launching pad so that Yankee imperialism can continue attacking our people, but this time with more planes, Piranha launches, ground transportation, and lethal means that will kill cooperative members, children of the rural areas, and -- we must expect this -- coffee pickers.

This is the danger that is involved. We have been improving the situation, but to the extent that we improve the situation there is more danger, because the counterrevolution -- have no doubt about this -- will try to carry out operations against this picking effort we are undertaking. They will try at least one, two, or a few operations.

Then we must be on the alert. We are not sending these companeros armed to the picking activities for any warmongering reason or to brag about it. This is being done for their legitimate defense and the defense of production and the fatherland.

Remember that in the next few days we will again see these nonlethal means. We will see the Piranha boats off our coasts again. These Piranha boats will come from a Central American country that, with that action, will be showing its willingness to have a confrontation with Nicaragua. Planes that have taken off from an anirport in a neighboring country in the north will come, and with this action this country is showing its willingness to have a confrontation with Nicaragua.

They are forgetting their own problems. They are forgetting the people's rage. They have also forgotten that we have been respectful, contrary to what they have been. In reality, the help that we have been able to give or the refuge that we have given to fraternal political organizations of those countires have nothing to do with the people's rage, which is becoming evident every day.

We would like to know what would happen if we decided to slap back. The truth is that the situation in Central American is getting worse. There is more tension and more difficulties. Thus, you must view this effort as part of this tension and as part of this activity and this friction that is underway. You must be consistent with it. This time there must be more discipline, seriousness, and responsibility, but of course amid all the happiness, community spirit, friendship, and brotherhood among the coffee pickers. Discipline and respect must be predominant, because we are destined to have one of the biggest responsibilities any Nicaraguan has ever had throughout history. These are days of struggle, heroism, and patriotism, and we must be up to that.

Well, you have to go. We have made a greater effort than that of last year. They are waiting for you in Matagalpa. [applause and slogans] I find now that you are better organized. This is the result of the experience of the revolution and also of the efficient work carried out by the companeros of the Managua regional committee, the Sandinist Youth, and UNE [National Employees Union]. We must especially mention the work done by the Sandinist Peoples Army. [applause]

The National Harvest Commission and the Executive Harvest Commission have held several meetings with the EPS companeros, including Commander Humberto Ortega himself, in order to prepare all these steps. There has been better coordination among the regions and the national and regional harvest committees. We have also noticed a greater drive now. Therefore, we believe that if today is an example, the harvest is saved. What's left now is that you guarantee for us the quality of the harvest and that you be fast at it, so that when you fulfill this mission you come to Managua to defend it from Yankee imperialism.

TIRADO LOPEZ DECRIES 'ISOLATION' OF REGIME

PA272313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0122 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A top Sandinist leader cautioned today that "the isolation" in which Nicaragua has been left "will not be eternal," adding: "Other countries will help us." Speaking to workers of the metallurgical industry of Managua, Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez commented on the problems that the peace process promoted by "Contadora" is experiencing.

Tirado Lopez, who is one of the nine members of the FSLN National Directorate, admitted that "Contadora has been crushed." The Sandinist commander added: "They have beclouded Contadora. I wonder why Latin American countries have given in now that the conditions to face imperialism are different."

Tirado Lopez asked: "Why have Latin American countries abandoned Nicaragua?" "That isolation is not going to be eternal; other countries will help us," he said.

The Sandinist leader stressed that "what is taking place at the United Nations now is a disgrace." He was apparently referring to a meeting being held at the United Nations by the countries that form the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) in order to negotiate an acceptable draft resolution on the Central American crisis.

In the name of Contadora, Mexico presented a basic outline of the draft resolution on the situation in Central America to the UN General Assembly on Friday. However, a series of disagreements led Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela to request that the UN Secretariat General halt the draft resolution, while Mexico insisted on not withdrawing the draft resolution on the Central American crisis.

In his address to the metallurgical workers in west Managua, Tirado Lopez said that the Sandinist government is accused of destabilizing Central America, of being a Soviet ally, and of using the Cuban alliance to destabilize the entire isthmus. "We are accused of everything. The Nicaraguan revolution cannot find a Latin American forum to defend itself, because Latin American countries are a tragedy. These Latin American countries are a disgrace" Tirado Lopez said.

In his address to the metallurgical workers Tirado Lopez said: "No Latin American country defends us, but we will move forward."

Communist Party Suspends Anniversary Events

PA282334 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] The Communist Party of Nicaragua has officially announced that is has suspended the celebration of the 13th anniversary of its founding. The Communist Party was created following a political division among leftists. The least radical elements joined leftist parties and organizations. Other remained loyal to the pro-Moscow line of the local communist party.

The ceremonies that have been suspended were to include a rally by cadres and sympathizers in a Managua theater and other demonstrations.

CASTRO VIEWS HURRICANE KATE LOSSES AS SERIOUS

PA270032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1946 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Havana, 26 Nov (EFE) -- Fidel Castro today estimated the damages caused in Cuba by Hurricane Kate at over $1 billion and said that the biggest challenge now is sugar production. The Cuban president toured the seven provinces affected by the hurricane and said that the economic damage is substantial. The effect on the sugar production cannot be estimated yet, but it is extensive.

I estimate the direct and indirect losses from the hurricane at over 1 billion pesos, he noted. We must struggle to recover from this harsh blow to our economy.

According to official data, Kate's strong winds destroyed 5,000 homes throughout the island and affected another 60,000.

Castro indicated that a new strategy will be devised after a final evaluation of the losses is made but said that there will have to be a mobilization and much sugarcane will have to be cut by hand. There are no cane hoists, and sugarcane will have to be cut and carried by hand if necessary.

The most serious challenge we face is the sugar harvest. We will have to outdo ourselves, he remarked.

The Cuban president did not rule out the possibility of transferring workers from industry to the harvest and said that everything can be replaced except the sugar Cuba will lose.

The hurricane, which is regarded as the most devastating phenomenon to have hit Cuba this century, partially or totally destroyed schools as well as farming, industrial, and social installations and placed the Cuban economy in a difficult situation.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT NOTED

FL271941 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Havana continues to recover from damages caused by Hurricane Kate and persists with its intense activities aimed at normalizing the situation in every muncipality. Some of them have already completed the recovery phase.

At the provincial defense council meeting, Jorge Lezcano Perez, Politburo member and party first secretary in Havana, announced that preliminary assessments indicate damages amount to 98 million pesos.

USSR DONATES HURRICANE RELIEF AID

FL281350 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] A note from the Council of State reports that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the CPSU, has informed Comrade Fidel Castro of the decision of the USSR to donate important aid to Cuba to repair the damages caused by Hurricane Kate. The donation consists of 30,000 tons of rice, 20,000 tons of wheat flour, 10,000 tons of zinc sheets, 5,000 tons of aluminum sheets, 2 million asbestos cement tiles, and 1,000 tons of long-fiber asbestos for the production of sheeting.

The note of the Council of State says that as soon as the serious damages caused by the hurricane became known, the USSR, of its own initiative, asked what immediate aid it could give in these circumstances. In his answer, Comrade Fidel detailed the needs enumerated earlier, all of which the USSR decided to supply free of charge.

The note adds that this aid is of immense assistance to the efforts of our people to recover from the enormous damages to industrial, agricultural, and social installations caused by the hurricane, and to reduce the grave economic losses suffered. The note concludes: Once again the USSR has shown us its fraternal spirit of solidarity, always there in difficult moments. Our people appreciate it and will be eternally grateful.

RAMON CASTRO COMMENTS ON SOVIET AID

FL282312 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet Union, through CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, once more has made evident a beautiful manifestation of socialism, the proletarian internationalism, after the losses suffered by Cuba because of Hurricane Kate. Ramon Castro, party provincial committee member and chairman of the Havana chapter of the Cuban-Soviet friendship association, has said this to Radio Reloj. He also underscored the short period of time the USSR took to announce that aid. Ramon Castro, who is also director of the Valles de Picadura cattle breeding center, indicated that all the countries of the world have to thank the Soviet Union for its initiatives to halt the arms race. He added that the USSR is trying to avoid the death threat the world is facing because of the excessive and capricious space war initiative carried out by the Reagan administration.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CALLS FOR REPLANTING

FL280410 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Agriculture Minister Adolfo Diaz Suarez said in Santa Clara that it is imperative to channel and organize the workers and peasants to replenish the agricutlrual area damaged by Hurricane Kate. Diaz Suarez presided over a meeting in Villa Clara which wasattended by officials of the agricultural sector and where he received information on the damage caused by the storm. Diaz Suarez said the Agriculture Ministry is firm in achieving all its objectives despite the losses and he praised the high revolutionary spirit demonstrated by the workers and cooperatives that work intensely to recover from the hurricane as soon as possible.

Our main concern, he said, is the tobacco campaign and the planting of short-term items such as vegetables for the purpose of getting food to the population in a short time. The minister added: We should take advantage of every minute and the resources available in the areas most affected, replant winter crops quickly, and where possible, directly plant vegetables, especially tomatoes.

Diaz Suarez said the greatest damage in the agricultural area is in the Matanzas and Villa Clara areas.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CLOSES FOR IMPROVEMENT

FL280224 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] As was reported to the population today, Jose Marti International Airport has been closed to international air operations due to work being done on the landing strip as part of the efforts to improve the quality of air service. Domestic flights have continued under special circumstances since a minimum of domestic flights have been approved.

The efforts and spirit demonstrated by the workers and technicians of the construction, transportation. and civil aeronautics ministries have reduced the number of affected hours that were initially expected for these works. This will permit the normalization of national air service in the next few hours and international service by tomorrow morning, Thursday.

GORBACHEV COMMENTS ON GENEVA SUMMIT CITED

FL280442 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow -- The fact alone during the current complex conditions of this era that a dialogue was held with the U.S. President is a stabilizing factor, said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in this capital.

Upon reporting on the Geneva Summit to the 4th session of the 11th legislature of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union added that the summit was an important event. In his report, Gorbachev added: But we are realists and we should frankly say that the meeting did not result in solutions to the most important problems linked to ending the arms race.

Gorbachev added that the United States expressed its intention of not abandonining Strategic Defense Initiative, known world-wide as "star wars," and this prevented reaching concrete agreements at the summit on disarmament and the crucial problem of nuclear and space weapons.

The Soviet leader said the countries of the alliance treaty under no circumstances would renounce the security of their people and are uniting their efforts in CEMA for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and social-economic development.

UN DELEGATE COMMENTS ON 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

FL272010 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations -- Cuba has asserted that the U.S. Star Wars Program is not defensive, promotes the militarization of space, and is dangerous for humankind. Speaking at the UN special policies commission, Cuban delegate Miguel Nunez Martin regretted the lack of political will in achieving a consensus to reject this dangerous policy, and reiterated the need to let reason stand over conservative and nearsighted concepts which could take the arms race to unpredictable limits.

ZIMBABWEAN MINISTER TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

FL271606 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Dzingia Mutumbuka, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] and minister of education and culture of that country, has arrived in Cuba heading a delegation that will discuss aspects of bilateral cooperation. The visit is also due to the invitation extended to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe during his last trip to Cuba to found a normal school on the Isle of Youth.

Visits Isle of Youth

FL282354 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Dzingai Mutumbuka, minister of education and culture from the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived today at the Isle of Youth with Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and head of education. On his tour, the Zimbabwean minister visited the model prison, which has been declared a national monument, where he received an extensive explanation on the imprisonment of Fidel Castro and the others who assaulted Moncada. The distinguished visitor also toured the ceramic factories Primero de Enero and Segundo Congreso in (Vajillas), the citrus industry, and the Hendrick Witboii secondary school.

COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA TO INTENSIFY

FL271611 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1525 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hundreds of Cuban internationalists have ratified in Luanda their solidaristic commitment with Angola in a militant ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of relations between the two countries.

Cuban ambassador to Angola Rodolfo Puentes Ferro called rude the campaign of lies imperialist enemies are carrying out about the Cuban prsence in Angola. The diplomat added that our country will intensify cooperation with Angola as a contribution to the needs of that country in its phase of national reconstruction which has been hindered by constant aggressions of imperialism and its puppets.

Angolan Minister of State Security Juliao Mateus Paulo thanked Cuba for the aid it has given Angola since the struggles for national independence began and underscored that Cuban troops in his country are a result of a sovereign decision of the governments, peoples and parties of the two countries.

PRD CRISIS CONTINUES WITHOUT RESOLUTION

PA290347 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0115 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] San Juan, 28 Nov (DPA) -- The serious crisis which threatens to split the government's Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) entered its fourth day today without any noticeable change, while efforts are being stepped up to achieve an agreement between the groups involved and thus avoid bloody confrontations in the country.

Although the atmosphere in the Dominican Republic is still tense, there were no incidents today, and there is a marked expectation that a solution will be found to the conflict which has confronted three factions within the PRD which support the presidential candidacies of Jacobo Majluta and Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

Reports published by the Dominican evening newspapers today pointed out that a meeting between the two opponents is being negotiated under the auspices of the Catholic Church. It was reported that the meeting would be held in the province of Santiago de los Caballeros.

A call for a meeting between the two PRD presidential candidates was also published in an editorial by the morning newspaper, LISTIN DIARIO, whose director, Rafael Herrera, was suggested as a mediator along with the archbishop of Santo Domingo.

The takeover of the organization's national headquarters by armed civilians continued today, but it was reported that the security around the National Palace -- the president's residence and executive branch headquarters -- was reduced to almost normal. Heavy weapons and vehicles were posted outside the palace yesterday.

The situation in the Dominican capital was also complicated today by a strike decreed by the truck drivers who distribute gasoline to the service stations. The strike, called to demand the return of a union leader who was fired, has already caused a lack of fuel and forced rationing in the capital. If the strike continues, it will provoke a critical situation in the transportation sector. It was reported to the German Press Agency (DPA) that the gasoline available in the service stations could be used up over the weekend.

This new event threatens the political rally which the followers of President Jorge Blanco and Pena Gomez have scheduled for next Sunday, to support the latter's candidacy and to proclaim his victory at the convention. The tallying of the votes cast during the party's convention last Sunday was abruptly suspended on Monday after a shootout at the vote-counting center, during which one person was killed and two others were wounded.

Pena Gomez made a lengthy televised statement last night, in which he reasserted his victory at the convention and presented electoral documents which proved his claim. Senator Jacobo Majluta will appear on television tonight with the intention of responding to Pena Gomez' message and proving that his faction was the winner.

HAITI

'AGITATORS' BLAMED FOR GONAIVES VIOLENCE

PA290358 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Tonight, the Haitian Government condemned the illegal "demonstrations manipulated by a group of professional agitators" which have taken place in the past 48 hours in the city of Gonaives -- Haiti's third largest city, located 152 km notheast of Port au Prince -- in which 4 persons were killed and 14 injured, 4 of them seriously.

In a communique issued by Jean-Marie Chanoine, minister of state for the presidency, information, and public relations, the Port au Prince government condemned the "actions perpetrated against the well-being of persons and properties" by agitators who seek to foster "a climate of violence favorable to their subversive goals." Likewise, the communique stated that the police arrested "certain agitators," and is continuing its investigation to identify "all of those who planned these unjustifiable actions."

The Haitian Government communique conveyed its sincere "sympathy" to the families of the victims of those "criminal agitators," without identifying who those agitators are. It stressed its determination to adopt strong measures to ensure peace "at all cost."

As calm was restored in Gonaives, sectors close to the Haitian Government said on Thursday that it was necessary to maintain a climate of peace in the country for the development of the democratic experience currently underway. In addition, they want to prove their strength so as to ensure political stability in Haiti, a country located in an area torn by strife.

Four Killed

PY281900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 28 Nov (AFP) -- A reliable source of this capital today revealed that four young demonstrators died this morning during a violent clash with security forces in Gonaives, 152 km northwest of this capital, the third largest city in Haiti. According to the reliable source who reported this to AFP by phone, 4 people died from gunshots, 4 others were seriously wounded, and about 100 were slightly wounded.

The antigovernment demonstration was still continuing at noon, when people from several neighborhoods, especially from the poor neighborhood of Raboteau, were still in the streets. The incidents started on 27 November, initially without causing any injuries. The young demonstrators, most of them unemployed, protested against misery and injustice, praising [exaltando] the Haitian Army.

MEXICO

PRI FEELS GATT ADMISSION 'INDISPENSABLE'

PA262311 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] feels that Mexico's joining GATT is a proper way to reorganize the economy and make deeper structural changes. The PRI also feels that Mexico's admission into GATT means a bigger effort toward greater revenue through increased nonoil exports.

In an official communique, the PRI states that it considers joining GATT indispensable. The PRI admits that in order to export more, price and quality competitiveness is required. This in turn requires more modern production facilities so that Mexico can become internationally competitive. According to the PRI, this admission into GATT must occur in accordance with the constitution in order to safeguard national sovereignty. In addition, Mexico's situation as an undeveloped country must be recognized in order to enjoy preferential treatment. Mexican national resources must also be absolutely respected, particularly energy resources.

SURINAME

BOUTERSE DENIES MILITARY'S WILLINGNESS TO RETURN TO BARRACKS

WA271500 The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Amsterdam, October 29 -- Suriname military leader Desi Bouterse has scotched rumours of a possible end to the military role in the country if current talks with pre-coup party leaders are successful.

In an interview published in a Dutch news magazine this week Bouterse is quoted as pledging to 'continue the developments' set in motion by his 1980 military coup. Bouterse told ELSEVIERS magazine emphatically that he had never hinted at a return of the military to barracks, adding 'we military will never go'.

Political observers have speculated on a gradual demilitarisation of the country's government following announcements early this month of a 'new phase' in talks with pre-coup party leaders, former Premier Henck Arron and Hindustani leader Jaggernath Lachman.

Bouterse also said in the interview that relations between Suriname, a former Dutch colony, and the Netherlands had 'cooled considerably' since his meeting in March in Brasilia with Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek.

Relations between the two countries have been at a low ebb since the Netherlands suspended aid payments to Suriname in early 1983, following the December killings in 1982 of 15 opposition leaders by the military in Paramaribo. Bouterse said his military regime received invitations from 'not unimportant heads of state', thus thwarting hopes of the Suriname liberation movement, which he condemned as 'worthless'. In his interview he admitted that Suriname's economy was experiencing difficulties, saying 'let's not fool ourselves: it's a question of do or die'.